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THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1914.

Keep in touch with home news during
vacation by reading The Times-Dispatch

The Cape Cod Canal

THREE centuries elapsed before a great in-
dustrial enterprise, the importance of
which, it is now conceded, is incalculable, was
completed. It is the waterway which was
opened but a few days ago across the long
arm of Cape Cod. The waterway is thirteen
miles long, and will accommodate more ton-
nage than the Panama Canal for some years
to come. Its dimensions are greater than
those of the original Suez Canal. Six at-
tempts were made to cut the waterway across
the cape before the feat, which means so
much to commerce, was accomplished. The
cost of the new canal was \$12,000,000, while
the New York State Barge Canal entailed an
expenditure of \$100,000,000, and the Panama
Canal \$400,000,000. It is an achievement
that brings nearer to realization the dream of
an all-Indian waterway from Maine to Florida.

Neutral Merchant Ships

IT is to be greatly feared that even if legis-
lation is enacted permitting American regis-
tration of foreign-owned vessels, transporta-
tion of commodities will be fraught with
enormous dangers while a general European
war is in progress. With practically every
European nation involved, former experiences
have little value. Modern commerce has
never undergone such an experience. Un-
less American merchant vessels are conveyed
by American warships, they probably will not
be able to complete a single transoceanic voy-
age without being stopped and searched under
suspicion of carrying contraband of war. Dis-
pense conventions, there is practically noth-
ing in a time of such general conflagration
which will not be regarded as contraband.

In a general melee the rights of noncom-
batants are more theoretical than actual.

Battles Near at Home

WHILE wars are waging overseas, the
United States, free from the "entangling
alliances," remains safe from physical
injury on this side of the ocean that separates
it from the upheavals in the older countries.
But this land is, indeed, the melting pot
of the nations, and to many of its citizens,
England, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France
or Russia is still the "old country." To
these the wars are being fought at home,
whether their tongues contain a word that
is its exact equivalent or not, and to them the
things that happen at Liege or Lemberg, at
Herve or Fleuron, or at Libau or Tilsburg
are not "far-off things," but battles near at
home. This takes no account of the thou-
sands in this country who are now summoned
to their colors; they will see with their own
eyes, hear with their own ears and suffer in
their own bodies the sights, the sounds and
the wounds that those who abide by our
heartstones will feel in their hearts.

Wilson as Mediator

IT took the persuasive powers of Woodrow
Wilson to avert the strike on the Western
railroads. Judges Knapp and Chambers,
of the mediation board had failed utterly. The
President succeeded.

It is true that unusual conditions abroad
and at home made the railroad managers
more receptive to the presidential counsel.
His appeal to their patriotism is what turned
the scale. But had he been less logical and
less urgent, he must have failed, and then
business throughout the West and largely
in the East would have been paralyzed.

Where the President has succeeded once,
he can succeed again. If he has recognized
the wisdom of mediation or arbitration, and
the feasibility of both, he should be able to
impress those views upon capital and labor
and upon Congress.

Our suggestion is that the present situa-
tion indicates this country as ripe for com-
pulsory arbitration, within broad lines and
so projected as to care for the interests of
principals and public alike.

The Impending Titanic Conflict

ENGLAND'S final decision to enter the con-
flict, already involving the major por-
tion of the Continent, is in the nature of a
relief, rather than an aggravation, of the
world's troubles. Peace lovers can unite
with militarists and the jingoists who over-
shout war, in expression of satisfaction that
Great Britain has thrown in her lot with
France and Russia in the impending titanic
struggle.

This they can do without enmity to Ger-
many, without hope for her humiliation in no
desire to bring upon the British empire the
burdens and misfortunes which are inevitable
incidents to a great war. They can do it in
the interest of the peace they have so ar-
dently wished to see maintained across the
water.

For the participation of Great Britain in this
conflict is conducive to peace. It will
make the struggle fiercer, but it will make it
shorter duration. Decisive action, now that
the last glimmer of hope for peace has
died away, means an earlier termination of
the war. It means a lessening of the amount
of suffering to be borne.

For Germany, almost assuredly it spells
ruin; for Great Britain it spells gain, just as
surely. Germany had a chance of ultimate
victory when arrayed against Russia and
France, slight though that chance may have
been. With England in alliance with the
other two members of the triple entente, even
that faint hope is gone. With England neu-

tral and Germany victor, France would have
been reduced to impotency, and the German
menace to British supremacy on the seas
would have assumed the serious proportions
Englishmen already fear it has attained. The
very existence of the British empire would
be threatened. But with England partici-
pating, even a German triumph would mean
less than would a German triumph with Eng-
land neutral, for, whatever the result, Ger-
many's navy and Germany's commercial
fleets will be destroyed by the superior Eng-
lish navy, and victorious Germany would be
unable to impose terms upon her greatest
rival, conquered though her allies might be.

English participation then was the part of
wisdom. It was demanded by uncontrollable
circumstances, to say nothing of the main-
tenance of the national honor, pledged as it
was to the guarantee of Belgium's neutrality,
if not to the defense of France from attack
by the triple alliance or by any member na-
tion thereof.

Entente and Alliance

ALREADY it has been demonstrated
that the triple entente has in it more of the
stuff that binds than has the triple alliance,
although the latter has presumably been
bound together by stronger ties than the
former.

That Austria-Hungary and Germany would
stand together was a foregone conclusion,
even if there had been no formal treaty be-
tween them. To Germany the dual mon-
archy owes whatever benefit there may be in
possessing Bosnia and Herzegovina, while
Francis Joseph is the only friend the German
Emperor has in Europe. Italy—the third
party to the triple alliance—has always been
a doubtful quantity, and now has justified
that doubt. The hatred that Italy bears to
Austria can be compared only with the hos-
tility between France and Germany, and it is
a hatred fired by cause, for the fairest
Italian cities have been ground under the
heel of the Austrian, and, as time goes on,
in the history of nations, it is but a short time
since Italy fought a heroic fight to rid herself
of the invader.

That the country of Mazzini could be an
active ally of Austria has been conceivable
only upon the theory that the Italian people
had no voice, but dumbly followed their gov-
ernment. It appears, however, that the
Italian people have made their voice heard,
for it is credibly reported that the Italian
government found that it would face a revo-
lution if Italian troops were ordered to fur-
ther Austria's designs.

On the other hand, the triple entente has
proven itself a forceful actuality. Even if
England had wanted to stay out of the con-
flict, Germany's invasion of territory whose
inviolability Great Britain has guaranteed to
maintain has forced her to take part, so that
now a dual Dual Alliance is arrayed against
the three firm allies of the triple entente,
with the outside world more and more in-
clining to the hope, if not to the belief, that
the war for which Germany has been pre-
paring for forty years will bring her returns
rather different from those that she expects.

The Senatorial Trumvirate

IT is idle to talk of our Democratic institu-
tions when three men can balk the will
of the nation, when three individuals can
block the putting in operation of a system
which would remove financial shackles from
our commerce.

While there is no probability that the sena-
torial right of confirming presidential nomi-
nees will be curtailed, still the conduct of
Senators Reed, Hitchcock and O'Gorman in
the matter of the nominations to the Federal
Reserve Board has caused many sane men to
ponder seriously whether some such course
is not necessary.

The incidence of the European war scare
on the need for financing the movement of
the crops has disclosed how very serious a
wrong these three men have done to this
country. Had it not been for them, our new
banking system would have been able to cope
at once with conditions that demand the use
of the powers intrusted to the Federal Re-
serve Board, which has been created, but
which is not permitted to exist, because the
gentlemen from Missouri, Nebraska and New
York are purblind enough to prefer the play-
ing of petty partisan politics to doing their
sworn duty.

In England the House of Lords had its
wings clipped, because it, too, placed politics
above duty. If our own senatorial triumvirate
continues on its present course, it is not
altogether beyond the range of possibility
that a thoroughly disgusted public will
limit the Senate's power to block the coun-
try's progress.

Are We Too Particular?

AN English physician, one Dr. Thomas, who
works in the slums of London, declares
that babies raised under slum conditions,
amid dirt and bad sanitation, are more robust
than those raised under what we of enlighten-
ment would call model conditions. He cites
instance after instance, in a period covering
6,000 observations, of the slum child that
thrived where the carefully nurtured child
was subject to all manner of disease.

The doctrine thus preached is not likely to
tempt intelligent parents to make any rad-
ical change in their handling and upbringing
of children. Sanitation and hygiene are
sciences too proven to admit of skepticism.

But the question legitimately arises, are we
too particular with our babies? The old
saying that a child must mingle with the dirt
to grow strong is recalled by Thomas's re-
marks. Do we shelter our children too much,
safeguard their play too scrupulously? It is
all right to see that milk and other food are
religiously clean, and that the child is kept
from all contact with contagion. But when
that is done, do we not occasionally carry the
matter to an impractical extreme?

To build a sturdy race, science is indispen-
sable, as we see science nowadays. But
science is only common sense organized, and
we must not neglect the sense in pursuing
the organization.

The next thing we know, some of those
anti-Bleasites in South Carolina will be in-
sinuating that Cole should answer the sum-
mons of Hungary to all loyal sons to return
to fight for the fatherland.

It is not altogether flattering to this city
that Paterson, N. J., spends 50 per cent more
for education than Richmond does. And if
you don't believe it, look up the Census Bu-
reau statistics.

What war means to the Great Powers is
being told in many columns, but was a late
general of the Union Army alive he could
tell it all in one word.

When a man gets near-pickled from near-
ger does he get a near-sentence to a near-
jail?

WAYSIDE CHATS WITH OLD VIRGINIA EDITORS

"Good roads are a good institution," says the
Lawrenceville News. It's unanimous, but all
of us do not act upon the theory.

Bill Eads is talking about tightwads, and
puts all who do not subscribe to the home pa-
per in that category. All who do not sub-
scribe to Bill Eads's paper, even if they have
to go without breakfast to do it, are the prize
tightwads of the country.

"We have such good roads between Chatham
and Deale," says the Pittsylvania Tribune.
"that we are told that a man has only to whis-
per to his car and it will leap forward and make
the trip in about forty-five minutes." Moral:
Don't whistle to your car.

"It is rather strange that the Richmond Times-
Dispatch and that South Carolina newspaper
do not run editorials just alike on the same
day any more," says the Clifton Forge Review.
"What is the trouble with the great minds that
they no longer run in the same channel?" The
Review is too modest. Its punnet wit so over-
whelmed both of us that we decided to go our
separate ways hereafter. It is the Review that
is responsible.

"Lack of money will not permit long war,"
is the optimistic view of the Alexandria Ga-
zette, and the right one.

"The letter of Mr. Dubois is a complete vin-
dication of the course of the present adminis-
tration," says the Newport News Press of the
Colombian treaty. Events, people and things
have formed the habit of vindicating the course
of the present administration.

"There seems nobody left to stop Europe from
fighting," says the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.
There's the United States, which may have a
chance soon to gain world-wide honor.

The Petersburg Progress is prophetic. One
evening remarked that it was doubtful if
Holland and Belgium could maintain their neu-
trality, and the next day Belgium was occupied
by German troops.

The Portsmouth Star, in conjunction with The
Times-Dispatch, is inclined to accord some de-
gree of belief to the prophecy of the New York
World that Senator Reed is slated for retire-
ment to pension. Reed, the three delinquents,
it says of Reed, Hitchcock and O'Gorman, who
have now been placarded for retirement are all
respectful imitators of the three of the period
of Cleveland; and if there is anything in the
philosophy that like follows like these men are
jauntily sailing right along into political ob-
livion.

THE PUBLIC PULSE

Editorial Expressions From Leading
Newspapers

If Japan Should Fight.

If Japan decides to enter the present Euro-
pean war, the effect upon its internal affairs
will be deplorable. The Japanese Emperor has
lately been going through a readjustment which
has meant a change of national ideals. The
Samurai, the warrior class, has been dealt a
lasting blow. Because of the revelation of the
naval scandals, Admiral Matsunaga has been
sent to prison for three years and Captain
Sawasaki for one year. In neither instance did
the convicted naval officer offer to commit
harakiri and seek the sanctuary formerly so
dear to the patriotic Japanese. The Mitsui
armament firm, the Krupps of Japan, which has
been insisted that the government purchase
war supplies, has practically been put out of
business. The Japanese idea of honor, and the
demands of militarism, turned their attention
to domestic questions which urgently
called for drastic solution.

The lower classes of the Japanese are suffer-
ing from a poverty that cannot be duplicated in
Europe. An Osaka newspaper, after describing
the hovels in which the poor live, declares that
the food they eat consists of the refuse thrown
away by restaurants and hotels. "All this mis-
ery," says Professor Inoue, of Tokyo, "is the result of militarism and the
taxation consequent upon militarism."—Cincin-
nati Times-Star.

"And Only Man Is Vice."

The Rhine is flowing to-day as when the
ruined castles on its heights were still unbuild.
The waters of Geneva are as blue; the black
shadows of the Jura are as dark. The Alps stand
as gently; the pine needle carpets of the
forests of the Vosges are as soft. In the Cam-
pagna this evening the mellow light will creep
over the land to the century of the Angelus as
a week, a year, a century ago. The Alps, so
immense, insensate even to the music of their
moving glaciers. With them it is to-day as it
was in the beginning.

These are the things that are permanent; the
things that stand above and immune to the
consequences of man's criminality, his idiosync-
rasy, his petty racial antagonisms, his outbursts
of empty, thoughtless rivalries and jealousies, his
unstable appetite for carnal pleasures, his fur-
loughing and the wars he summons to his own
ruin.—New York Press.

The Falling of the Bolt.

The greatest crime and horror of the present
century—for nothing else that may come could
exceed its terrible promise, as nothing that
the world has seen since Napoleon's wars of ambi-
tion and conquest has now been precipitated.
Europe is plunged into a war of annihilation and
conquest, which will involve no one knows how
many powers and helpless peoples.

A heavy weight of paralysis has already been
laid upon the industry of the world by the
breaking out of this conflict. The laborer on
the street, the mason and the carpenter at
work at their crafts, the expressman with his
parcels, the retailer behind his counter, all in
this last of peace are paralyzed. The scene
around them is hushed by the awful
deed. Bread has been taken away from count-
less women and children all over the world.—
New York Evening Mail.

Submerged News.

The world has forgot its ordinary concerns,
its peaceful pursuits and rivalries, even its
wars and revolutions. The republic of Mexico
is a republic of the future, the most critical
point in its history with few attending eyes.
The great race decision, awaited anxiously
throughout the summer for its vital bearing on
the nation's economic welfare, was reported on
some newspaper page far along beyond the
tidings of the titanic preparations in Europe,
where it was sought out by persons directly
interested.

But great of all to the statesman of Oyster
Bay is the relegation of his oracles and de-
clarations of Barnes and Whitman to the last
page. Will even Mr. Roosevelt survive the
cataclysm of the nations?—New York Times.

Spectator.

With no entangling alliances at peace with
Europe, the United States to-day is as the very
heart of the altar for the rest of the world.
Countries whose ambassadors and consuls
have been handed their passports have peti-
tioned our State Department to take charge of
their embassies in the capitals with which their
relations are severed.

Fear of cruisers caused the Hamburg-Ameri-
can Line to notify the President Grant to put
back here and take refuge in Long Island
Sound. This is a sample of orders being wire-
lessly everywhere.

The great conflict may benefit the United
States by restoring its flag on merchant ships
to its old place upon the sea.
"Now is the opportunity," says Admiral
Dewey, "for Congress acts, for the United States
to have its share in the carrying trade of the
world. I thoroughly approve the proposal of
the President to have the ship navigation laws
so amended that vessels of foreign-build may
come under the American flag."—New York
Evening Telegram.

WHAT WAS NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO

From the Richmond Dispatch August 6, 1864.

There was nothing at all of interest transpir-
ing in war circles yesterday. At Petersburg all
was quiet—not a shell was thrown by the
Federals—owing probably to the fact that yes-
terday was Federal fast and prayer day ordained
by President Lincoln.

Captain V. J. Shardy, General Mahone's A.
Cavalry, was yesterday promoted by President
Davis to the temporary rank of brigadier-gen-
eral and assigned to the command of Wright's
Georgia Brigade.

The capture and burning of Chambersburg,
Pa., by General McCausland, of Early's Corps,
took place on July 30th and not the 21st, as
was erroneously stated yesterday.

There continues intense excitement along the
Pennsylvania border, and Governor Custer, of
that State, has called out the State troops to
protect Harrisburg, he believing that Early's
aim is to burn the capital of the State as he
did the town of Chambersburg.

General Joseph E. Johnston, late commander
of the army of the West, was in Richmond
yesterday, looking healthful, active and brusque
as ever he did.

The latest official dispatch from Atlanta
reads as follows: "Late yesterday afternoon
heavy skirmishing occurred along the entire
line and continued till after midnight. Every
effort of the enemy to dislodge our skirmish
line was defeated."

Major-General Maury, commanding the Dis-
trict of the Gulf, has issued an order forbidding
the shipment of any more cotton to Mobile.

General Henry R. Jackson has been appointed
to succeed Brigadier-General C. H. Stevens, of
the Army of the Tennessee, who was killed
near Atlanta.

A remarkable strike is that of the Irish
grave diggers at Hollywood Cemetery. They
are on a strike for higher wages. The super-
intendent refused to accede to their demands,
really having no authority to do so, and then
employed a lot of negroes to do the work, but
before they had fairly gotten under way the
strikers pitched into them with shellelaha and
drove them off. A force of negroes from the
penitentiary under strong guard yesterday com-
pleted the work. The figure paid the Irish grave
diggers was \$7 per day.

The Middle District Baptist Association, com-
prising twenty-five churches in Chesterfield,
Fischman and Amelia Counties, is having its
annual session at Branch's Baptist Church, five
miles from Manchester. William Whitree, Esq.,
is moderator and Rev. H. G. Cross is clerk.
Rev. J. C. Renfrow preached the introductory
sermon. Rev. A. E. Dickinson spoke in behalf
of the orphans of deceased Confederate soldiers,
and raised a large sum for the educational fund
in their behalf. W. B. Chalkey headed the list,
with a donation of \$500. Two persons agreed to
contribute and provide for its main-
tenance and education.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Richmond-Norfolk Highway.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—I am afraid the Richmond people are
not taking the interest they should in the
proposed Richmond-Norfolk highway. The
Norfolk people, especially those who are iden-
tified directly and indirectly with the Tidewater
Automobile Association, are in dead earnest
about this highway. As a matter of fact, the
members of this association were the original
impetus for the movement for it, and to-morrow
a large number of Norfolk people will motor
out along one of the proposed routes to attend
a picnic and good roads meeting in that interest
at Homeville. From what I learn, I am afraid
there will be no representatives from Richmond
at this meeting, and this letter will be too late
to remind them of it, but there will be other
meetings before the season closes, and it is to be
hoped the Richmond people will attend some or
all of them. The proposed highway will be of
as much value to Richmond as to Norfolk,
and if Richmond will in some way give it a
little more encouragement, there will be no
doubt of the scheme going through.

Franklin, Va., August 5. C. H. L.

Secretary Bryan Indorsed.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—I was glad to note recently in an issue
of your most valuable and interesting paper
that our noble and most worthy Secretary of
State, William J. Bryan, had come out
stating to the public that he was in favor of
"woman suffrage." If many more such noted
men would do likewise, and work for this great
cause (it's my belief), the country in a few
years would be in a far better condition than
prosperous condition in every way than ever
before. The female sex who wish to, have a
perfect right to vote, or to have a say in how
this great country and the world should be governed.
This privilege. And the sooner, the better. I
indorse most favorably every sentiment Sec-
retary Bryan's speech contained. So I say give
the women folks what they are entitled to, if it
is only a vote.

WILLIAM H. H.

Richmond, August 1.

The Greatest Time of My Life.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—Do I remember the greatest time? I
believe I do; something in my conscious being
that time before I really could remember.
When I was a young man, and soft, cuddled
in my mother's breast, drawing from her
love, the sustenance of life. I think I can
remember her smiling into my wondering eyes
and my smiling back.

Was not that the greatest time of my life?

An infant pure, as purest flower.

A fragrant bud of spring.

'Gainst mother's breast, a fairy bower.

A mother's son—a king!—

SAMUEL B. LOVE.

Richmond, Va., 1914.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

Summer Passes.

Dear heart, the summer draws to a close.
Pensive, I read the signs on every side.
Blown down the wind the petals of the rose,
And brown the blades once with daisies
pied.

The corn is waving, waving, Annie, dear,
And hedging birds make trial of their wings;
For lack of rain the hills are dull and sere,
The sinking woodland brook no longer sings.

The katydid rasps to the moon's pale rays,
And goldenrod already gilds the field;
The sun moves south, and shorter grow the
days.

The farmer gathers what his acres yield,
The farmer gathers what his acres yield.

And you who dwell in cities, too, may know
That summer's well-known bloom begins to
pale.

A certain sign you see where'er you go—
One sign that tells the melancholy tale:
"Straw Hats, 75 Cents!"

—Chicago Tribune.

Cash Abroad But a Portent.

Wait till the Beef Trust raises the
price of beef "because of the demand created by
the foreign conflict," and then we'll have some-
thing really doing.

Conversation That Tires.

"Was it a bad accident?" "Well, I was
knocked speechless, and my wheel was knocked
spokeless."—Christian Register.

The Spirit in Later.

"So you are going to fight?" said the friend.
"Yes."

"Who are you going to fight, the Na-
tionalists?"

"No, we are not going to fight the Na-
tionalists."

"Are you going to fight the police?"

"No, I do not think we are going to fight the
police."

"Are you going to fight the English soldiers?"

"No, I don't think we shall fight the English
soldiers."

"Then who are you going to fight?"

"The Lord will provide."

TO RESCUE THE MAROONED

ONE OF THE DAY'S BEST CARTOONS.



From the Philadelphia Record

Dr. Brady's Health Talks

EXPERIMENTING ON THE BABY.

Why Not Fruit Pies?

BY JANE EDDINGTON.

Nowadays we hear loud protests
against the inhumanity of medical
men who cut up guinea-pigs and
white rats in laboratories for the
purpose of experimental research, to pro-
duce new cures for old and heretofore